

REMARKS

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1, 19, 28, 31, 33-34, 39 and 103-108 under 35 USC 102, claims 2-11, 14-18, 20-27, 29-30, 32, 35-49, 81-82, 86-95 and 100 under 35 USC 103 and claim 85 under 35 USC 112. These rejections are fully traversed below.

The Examiner also objected to claims 12,13 and 83-85 as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claims 1, 19, 39, 46 and 85 have been amended. Claims 109-115 have been added. Claims 106-108 have been cancelled. Thus, claims 1-49, 81-105 and 109-115 are pending in the application. In addition, a few minor amendments have been made to the specification to improve its form. Reconsideration of the application is respectfully requested based on the following remarks.

Drawings

The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a).

It is respectfully submitted that the use of "light panel" in the claims is deemed proper since it covers an LCD panel, which is shown in the Figures (see Figs 2 and 4). An "LCD panel" is a type of "light panel", i.e., the term "light panel" is generic to "LCD panel" just like the term "light source" is generic to "LCD panel." Accordingly, the drawings show every feature of the invention specified in the claims and therefore the objection should be withdrawn.

It is also respectfully submitted that the use of "a light pipe" in the claims is deemed proper since it is a species of the generic term "light guide". As should be appreciated, the term light guide is used to describe any element used to convey light as for example, a light pipe. Accordingly, the drawings show every feature of the invention specified in the claims and therefore the objection should be withdrawn.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC 112

It is the undersigned's belief that the rejection is overcome by the amendments to claim 85 noted above.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC 102(b)

Claims 1, 19, 28 and 39 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by *Bejin* (U.S. Patent No. 5,406,729).

With regards to claims 1, 19 and 39, dependent claims 106-108 have been cancelled and rewritten into their respective independent base claims 1, 19 and 39. Therefore, in contrast to *Bejin*, independent claims 1, 19 and 39 now specifically pertain to, "...a display apparatus of a computer system..." While *Bejin* may disclose an illuminated display, *Bejin* does not teach or suggest a display for use in a computer system. As should be appreciated, the illuminated display in *Bejin* is directed at an illuminated advertising display for continuously exhibiting consumer products.

With regards to claim 28, it is believed that the rejection is improper. That is, contrary to the examiner's statement that all elements are disclosed in the *Bejin* reference, at least the second and third elements, "...reflecting a portion of light emitted in the second direction from the cosmetic shield, the cosmetic shield being provided between the housing and the light panel," and "reflecting a portion of the light reflected from the cosmetic shield back towards the cosmetic shield using a reflective surface..." are not so the rejection is unsupported by the art and should be withdrawn.

Although the Examiner asserts that the photographic film 43 reflects light as required in the second element of the claim, the undersigned respectfully disagrees with this assertion. Specifically, *Bejin* does not teach or suggest reflecting a portion of the light from the photographic film 43 back towards the photographic film 43 using a reflective surface as required in the second element of the claim. In order for the third element to be met, the rotatable disk 25 would have to have a reflective surface. This is not the case. In fact, *Bejin* teaches away from having a reflective surface on the rotatable disc when it is stated, "The

rotatable disk 25 which is mounted on the inner end of the shaft 34 is a thin transparent disk...(Col. 3, lines 4-5)."

Claims 31, 33-34 and 103-108 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Ohgami et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,689,400).

In the outstanding Office Action, the Examiner stated that the Applicant's argument, "While Ohgami may disclose a display housing 162 having a front housing 164 and a rear housing 165, Ohgami does not teach or suggest a frame disposed therein or a frame that supports the display unit 161 with respect to the base unit 2" with regards to claim 31 and its dependents was not persuasive. In defense of this, the Examiner asserted that "Ohgami teaches ...a housing (not numbered) having... a display portion (162, Fig. 1)," and "Ohgami discloses a frame 164, Fig. 1 that supports the display unit 161 with respect to the base unit 2." The undersigned respectfully disagrees. While Ohgami may disclose a housing 162 and a front housing 164 (Examiner's frame), Ohgami does not teach or suggest a front housing 164 that is disposed inside the housing 162. Ohgami states, "The housing 162 includes a front housing 164 and a rear housing 165 (Col. 16, line 32-33)." As should be appreciated, something that forms a housing cannot also be something disposed inside the housing. How can something be disposed inside of itself? Accordingly, because the front housing 164 is not disposed inside the housing 162 the rejection is improper. That is, contrary to the Examiners statement that all elements are disclosed in the Ohgami reference, at least the element "said frame being disposed inside the outer shell (housing)" is not, so the rejection is unsupported by the art and should be withdrawn.

With regards to claims 106-108, it is assumed by the undersigned that claims 1, 19 and 39 from which claims 106-108 depend are allowable over Ohgami since the Examiner is silent on this issue (the Examiner did not reject the independent base claim via Ohgami). Therefore, claims 106-108 (now cancelled and in independent form) are also allowable for at least the same reasons.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC 103(a)

Claims 2-11, 14-18, 20-27, 29-30, 40-49, 96-99 and 101-102 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Lewis et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,422,751) in view of Bejin.

Claims 81-82, 86-95 and 100 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohgami in view of Bejin.

With regards to the 103 rejections, even if all elements of a claim are disclosed in various prior art references, the claimed invention taken as a whole cannot be said to be obvious without some reason given in the prior art why one of ordinary skill would have been prompted to combine the teachings of the references to arrive at the claimed invention. The mere fact that references can be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination (see MPEP 2143.01). That is, obviousness cannot be established by combining the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention, absent some teaching, suggestion or incentive supporting the combination. Therefore, the Examiner is respectfully urged to supply such a reason(s) with regards to combining Bejin to either Lewis or Ohgami in order to maintain the 103 rejections.

It should be noted that the Federal Circuit has repeatedly warned against using the applicant's disclosure as a blueprint to reconstruct the claimed invention out of isolated teachings in the prior art. For example, see *Grain Processing Corp. v. American Maize Products*, 840 F.2d 902, 907, 5 USPQ2d 1788, 1792 (Fed. Cir. 1988). As should be appreciated, advertisement displays as taught in Bejin is completely isolated with respect to the portable computers taught in Lewis and Ohgami.

Moreover, it is believed that the cited references are non-analogous art. Although one of ordinary skill in the art is presumed to be aware of all prior art in the field to which the invention pertains, he is not presumed to be aware of prior art outside that field and the field of the problem to be solved. Bejin is directed at an illuminated advertising display for continuously exhibiting consumer products while Lewis and Ohgami are directed at portable computers. These are very different field of endeavors. Accordingly, the 103 rejection is deemed improper and thus it should be withdrawn.

Claims 32 and 35-38 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohgami et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,689,400) in view of Lewis et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,422,751).

This rejection should be withdrawn for at least the reasons given above with regards to independent claim 31 from which the above claims depend. That is, Lewis does not cure the deficiencies of Ohgami. That is, neither reference teaches or suggests, "...an outer shell, and a frame, said frame being disposed inside said outer shell and supporting said display portion with respect to said base portion by way of said hinge."

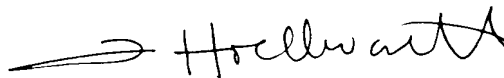
Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 109-113 have been added. Claim 109 includes the limitations from independent claim 81, intervening claim 82 and allowed dependent claim 83. Claim 109 and its dependents (110-113) are therefore allowable as the Examiner indicated allowable subject matter in the outstanding Office Action.

SUMMARY

Applicant believes that all pending claims are allowable and respectfully requests a Notice of Allowance for this application from the Examiner. Should the Examiner believe that a telephone conference would expedite the prosecution of this application, the undersigned can be reached at the telephone number set out below.

Respectfully submitted,
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APPENDIX

Specification:

On page 27, please **replace** the 2nd paragraph with the following:

FIG. 14C is a cross-sectional diagram of a display apparatus 1440 according to one embodiment of the invention. Although the display apparatus 1440 is similar to the display apparatus 1420 of FIG. 14B, the display apparatus 1440 further includes an illuminated area 1442 in the bezel 1412 and a light [guide] pipe 1444. As shown in FIG. ~~[14B]~~ 14C, the light [guide] pipe 1444 (which serves as a light guide) has a first end 1446 that receives a portion of the light emitted from the back surface 1048 of the LCD display 1404. The light received by the first end 1446 is then directed through the light [guide] pipe 1444 and output at a second end 1448. The second ends 1448 is coupled to the illuminated area 1442 so that the light directed through the light [guide] pipe 1444 is coupled to the illuminated area 1442, thereby illuminating the illuminated area 1442.

On page 27, please **replace** the last paragraph (that continues on to page 28) with the following:

FIG. 14D is a cross-sectional diagram of a display apparatus 1460 according to one embodiment of the invention. Although the display apparatus 1460 is similar to the display apparatus 1420 of FIG. 14B, the display apparatus 1460 further includes a foam insert 1462 to stiffen the display apparatus 1460. The foam insert 1462 conforms to the space between the back surface 1408 of the LCD display 1404 and the inner surface of the display housing 1402. In one embodiment, the foam insert 1462 is a piece of foam such as discussed above with respect to the fourth aspect of the invention. As shown in FIG. 14D, to permit a portion of the light emitted from the back surface 1408 from reaching the light diffuser 1422 as well as the translucent portion 1414, the foam insert 1462 includes an opening 1464. The opening 1464 (which serves as a light guide) provides a light path from the back surface 1408 of the LCD display 1408 and the translucent portion 1414 of the display housing 1402.

In the claims:

1. (Once Amended) A display apparatus **of a computer system**, comprising:
 - a light panel that produces light for a display screen;
 - a frame supporting said light panel with dimensional stability;
 - a housing having said frame attached thereto, substantial portions of said housing being translucent; and
 - a cosmetic shield provided between said housing and said frame to mask said frame and said light panel from being visible through the substantial portions of said housing being translucent.
19. (Once Amended) A display apparatus **of a computer system**, comprising:
 - a housing, substantial portions of said housing being translucent;
 - a light panel provided within said housing, said light panel produces light for a display screen; and
 - a cosmetic shield provided between said housing and said light panel to mask said light panel from being visible through the substantial portions of said housing being translucent.
39. (Once Amended) A display apparatus **of a computer system**, comprising:
 - a flat panel display that emits light in a forward direction and in a back direction when active; and
 - an outer shell for providing a housing for at least a rear portion of said display apparatus, said outer shell including a transparent portion through which a portion of the light emitted by said flat panel display in the back direction is able to pass, thereby illuminating the transparent portion when said flat panel display is active.
46. (Once Amended) A display apparatus as recited in claim 39, wherein said display apparatus further comprises:
 - a light **[pipe] guide** that receives a portion of the light emitted in the back direction by said flat panel display, and directs the portion of the light receives to a predetermined destination for illumination of a feature when said flat panel display is active.

85. (Once Amended) A portable computer as recited in claim 84 [83] wherein said light emitted by said flat panel display is passed through said openings in said EMI shield towards said reflective surface of said cosmetic shield, thereafter said first passed light is reflected off of the reflective surface of the cosmetic shield towards the reflective surface of the EMI shield, thereafter said first reflected light is reflected off of the reflective surface of the EMI shield towards the mask opening in the cosmetic shield, thereafter the second reflected light is passed through the mask opening thereby illuminating a portion of said outer shell.